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## Legacy - December 2006

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UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
VOL. 10, NO. 3, DECEMBER 2006

# Legacy

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

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## **A 19<sup>th</sup> Century Mill Site on Fort Jackson**

**By Audrey R. Dawson and Christopher Ohm Clement**

In August of 2005, the Applied Research Division investigated the Garner's Mill site on Fort Jackson just east of Columbia. Small grist and/or flour mills were common fixtures on the rural landscape in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The area of Fort Jackson, like other rural areas, was dominated by small subsistence farms, and mills were erected to grind their corn and/or other grains into flour or meal. Milling transformed the crops into a valuable commodity that could be more useful to the farmer and/or more easily transported to market. These mills were often family operations that served farmers within several miles of the mill. When the rural farmsteads disappeared from the landscape, the mills were no longer necessary and, in turn, were either

abandoned or razed.

Garner's Mill, on Colonel's Creek, is unique in that parts of the mill dam are still intact. The site was initially identified during a 1991 survey. The survey indicated that it was eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and, other than the limited excavations conducted during the survey, no further work has occurred at the site. Goals of the current project included systematic shovel testing to delineate the site's boundary, an intensive metal

**See GARNER'S MILL, Page 4**



Fig. 1: Intact remains of timber frame dam at Garner's Mill.  
(SCIAA photo)

# Director's Note

By Thorne Compton  
SCIAA Director

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Spring has always been the moment when new life begins and the old year passes away, with both joy and regrets. At SCIAA, we are moving into the beginning of the new and extraordinary phase of life marked by new leadership, new directions, and a new home. I am very pleased to announce that Dr. Charles Cobb will be joining us as the new Director of SCIAA in July 2007. Dr. Cobb has long been a leader in the profession as an outstanding Southeastern and Midwestern archaeologist, as Chair of the Department of Anthropology at the State University of New York at Binghamton, as President of the New York State Archaeological Council, and as an adjunct of the Center for Archaeological Investigations. Prof. Cobb has worked in cultural resource management as a Senior Archaeologist with Garrow and Associates, a large CRM firm in Atlanta, and he has taught CRM courses at SUNY for many years.

Dr. Cobb has had a distinguished career as a research archaeologist, publishing three major books, and more than 30 articles in major journals. In addition he has been very active in funded research as well, receiving three major grants from the National Science Foundation as well as funding from the National Geographic Society and the Smithsonian Institution. He comes here to be both a director and a research leader for the Institute, and he will have a joint appointment as Professor of Archaeology in the

Department of Anthropology. His work with the Department of Anthropology will significantly strengthen both SCIAA and the department as we move to make the new Ph.D program in anthropology a major training ground for those archaeologists who will transform South Carolina archaeology in the next century.

Dr. Cobb is excited about coming to South Carolina and will be visiting several times during the spring in order to consult with our staff and friends in the community so we can begin to put together our initiatives for the future. There will be several occasions for you to meet with him this spring, and I hope you will take the time to meet him and share your vision for SCIAA with him.

At SCIAA, we are beginning the process of preparing for our move into our new headquarters and if that sounds tentative, it isn't—it is just that the move will be a gigantic



Thorne Compton, SCIAA Director

effort that will probably take many months to complete once the renovations to the new building are completed. If the Smithsonian is “the nation’s attic” SCIAA is certainly South Carolina’s basement—with thousands of artifacts, reams of invaluable research writing and tons of stuff collected by archaeologists inside and outside of the Institute

over the last 44 years. Unlike my basement, where there are hundreds of things of which I have long ago forgotten the purpose, SCIAA’s collections are the physical history (and prehistory) of South Carolina and of North America, and their scientific and historical integrity are essential to all of us. I will keep you posted as we near the time when we

begin packing up—and we may well call upon many of you to help us carry out this monumental task.

It is going to be an exciting and productive spring, and I am very grateful to so many of you who have participated in our programs, assisted with our search and supported us this year.

## Lora Holland Joins the Maritime Research Division to Manage the Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program (SDAMP)

The Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program (SDAMP), located out of the Charleston Office, has a new manager. Maritime archaeologist Lora Holland took the reins of the sport diver education and licensing program in early November 2006. Lora is the fourth manager of the program since its inception in 1990.

Lora has a bachelor’s degree in history from Salem College in Winston-Salem, NC, and a master’s degree in anthropology from the University of Western Florida in Pensacola. Her master’s thesis centered on her research into an early 20<sup>th</sup>-century schooner converted to a barge. The thesis is appropriately titled “Maritime Technology In Transition: Historical and Archaeological Investigations of the Schooner Barge *Geo. T. Lock*.”

While at the University of Western Florida, she also participated in a remote sensing survey of the Pensacola waterfront, an archaeological survey of the Old County Court House in downtown Pensacola, and a remote sensing survey of Cape Romano, FL, for the Florida Bureau of Historic Resources.

She came to Charleston in March 2006 to work with the *H. L. Hunley* project as a graphics intern.

Her work there focused on the application of three-dimensional digital technology, including creating scans of the crewmember’s skeletal remains.



Lora Holland. (SCIAA photo)

Lora will be working out of SDAMP’s offices located near Charleston at the Fort Johnson Marine Resource Center on James Island. The sport diver program is part of SCIAA’s Maritime Research Division directed by South Carolina State Underwater Archaeologist Christopher Amer.

An outgrowth of the South Carolina Underwater Antiquities Act of 1991, SDAMP functions as a connection between the sport diver community and professional archaeologists. Through talks, seminars, field schools, and avocational projects, SDAMP shares archaeological principles with

interested members of the public, both divers and non-divers.

“We hope our efforts will lead to a renewed appreciation of the cultural heritage of South Carolina through the study of the state’s maritime resources,” states Lora. “It is through public awareness that these will be preserved for future generations.”

In addition to educational programs, SDAMP issues and monitors South Carolina Hobby Diver Licenses. These licenses allow divers to collect artifacts and fossils from state waters on a recreational, non-commercial basis, provided the licensees report the items and the locations of their finds. They must also report any shipwreck or underwater structure they encounter on their dives.

“The information the divers provide through their reports, about the artifacts and the submerged archaeological sites they are finding, is invaluable in helping us manage these resources,” Lora said.

“Perhaps three-quarters of the known shipwrecks in state waters have come from information reported to us by sport divers.”

For more information about the program, you can contact Lora at (843) 762-6105 or at [hollanlk@gwm.sc.edu](mailto:hollanlk@gwm.sc.edu).





Fig. 2: Location of Garner's Mill on Mills' Atlas.

detector survey of part of the site, and mapping and recording of the intact timber remains of the mill dam. Archival research was also undertaken to create a chain of ownership for the mill.

Archival research revealed that Garner's Mill was erected on 3,212 acres of land owned by Presley Garner, whose name is familiar today because he also owned Garner's Ferry across the Wateree River. The exact date of construction is unknown, but the mill is present on the Mills' Atlas

indicating that it was constructed sometime before 1820. The mill was under Presley's ownership until his death in 1837, at which time the mill and land on Colonel's Creek (as well as land and the ferry on the Wateree)

were passed to his wife, Sarah. At Sarah's death in 1840, 300 acres and Garner's Ferry were inherited by her son, Thomas, while her 660-acre plantation was bequeathed to John Leadenham and his children. The

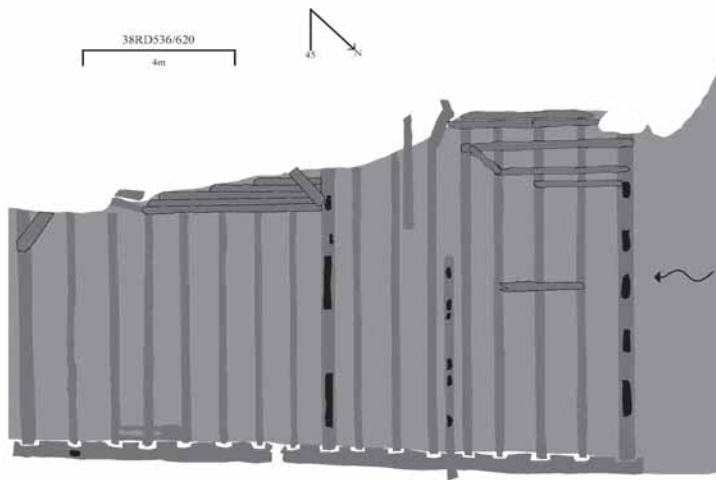


Fig. 3: Sketch of intact remains at Garner's Mill: upstream to right. (SCIAA drawing)

remaining land in Sarah's estate was to be sold at auction to repay her debts. It is uncertain whether the 660-acre plantation refers to Garner's Mill and the surrounding acreage on

Colonel's Creek or if the mill was sold at auction.

Historical documentation concerning the fate of Garner's Mill is lacking for the period immediately following Sarah Garner's death. However, a mill and mill pond on Colonel's Creek reappear in the historical records under the ownership of Joshua J. Lucius in 1868. Census records indicate that the Lucius family was living in the area by the time of the 1860 Census, so he could have purchased the land and mill in the 1840s or 1850s, perhaps at Sarah Garner's auction. Regardless of when Lucius purchased the mill, Garner's Mill is present on the 1854 Walker and Johnson Map of South Carolina suggesting that the mill was still in operation in the mid 1850s. In 1877, Joshua J. Lucius sold 2,188.5 acres, which included the mill pond and

perhaps the mill, to Marcilla Kleckley. Kleckley, however, defaulted on the mortgage allowing Lucius to buy back 1,200 acres of the tract at auction in 1883. Joshua J. Lucius was absent from the 1890 Census suggesting that he died between 1883 and 1890. Upon his death, his land on Colonel's Creek was inherited by his ex-wife and

children. By 1897, Garner's Mill was most likely no longer in operation because it does not appear on the 1897 Map of Center Township, Richland County. The land and mill pond remained in the Lucius family

until sometime after 1918. In 1942, the land containing Garner's Mill was deeded to the United States Army by the heirs of D.O. Elliot.

The Garner's Mill site, designated 38RD536/620 in the State Site Files, spans both the northern and southern sides of Colonel's Creek. The timber dam

itself is within Colonel's Creek, and consists of 17 crossbeams spanning the stream channel. The crossbeams are fairly evenly spaced with approximately one meter between beams making the total structure approximately 16 meters in length. The width of the structure varies; the downstream beams have an exposed length of approximately six meters, while the upstream beams are approximately nine meters in length. The crossbeams themselves also vary in width and thickness. The largest beams are the two end beams and the center beam; the beam on the downstream end is approximately 35 centimeters wide and 25 centimeters thick. The center beam and the beam on the upstream end exhibit cutouts most likely used as mortises in mortise and tenon joints. These beams are also the largest beams of the structure with the beam on the upstream end 40 centimeters wide by 35 centimeters thick and the center beam 35 centimeters wide and 30 centimeters thick. The robustness of these three beams suggests that they were the primary structural elements of the



Fig. 4: Intact remains of timber frame dam at Garner's Mill. (SCIAA photo)

mill dam. The remaining 14 beams are much less robust; they are typically 20 centimeters wide with varying thicknesses. The general trend in respect to the size and placement of the crossbeams is that there is a larger beam at both ends and in the middle separated by seven smaller beams. A third beam with mortises is visible in the mill dam sketch (Fig. 3). This beam rests above the other crossbeams and it is not

northern creek bank, but not in the southern bank. Notches, or girder pockets, were cut into the top of the sills on the edge closest to the creek, and the crossbeams were placed into these pockets. The exception to this is the beam on the downstream end; it extends into the northern bank beneath the sill, a notch on the bottom of the sill cradles into a notch on the top of the crossbeam. Fastening the sill to the downstream

clear if this beam is part of the mill dam's foundation. Its higher position, placement between two intact beams, and its mortises suggest that this beam is not part of the foundation of the mill dam, but its true function remains unknown.

The crossbeams were held in place with sills: large beams running parallel to the creek. The sills are still visible in the



Fig. 5: Mortises in upstream beam of Garner's Mill dam. (SCIAA photo)



beam in this fashion would have helped to keep the foundation square, stabilizing the entire structure.

The beams, except for the center beam and the beam on the upstream end, were covered with planks. A few planks remain intact next to the southern bank. The planks were placed perpendicular to the crossbeams and held in place by wooden pegs. The planks about the center beam and the beam on the upstream end; however, planking does not cover these two beams.

Based on the intact remains, the mill dam at Garner's Mill most closely resembles the "Frame Dam with Sheet Piling" illustrated here from Leffel's *Construction of Mill Dams*, first published in 1881. The upstream timbers would have supported an inclined dam of some type, likely a boarded over wall-type

structure (also from Leffel), although the dam cannot be accurately reconstructed based on the present remains. However, the mortises present in the upstream beam and the center beam would have connected this structure to the foundation. The remaining structural members, from the center beam to the downstream beam, would have been the apron, described here by David Craik in *The Practical American Millwright and Miller: Comprising the Elementary Principles of Mechanics, Mechanism, and Motive Power* (1877:174):

"Another appendage to the dam is the apron or slide. This is always necessary where logs and timber have to be run over, but upon a rock bottom, where no timber is to be run over, the apron may be omitted. Upon all bottoms of

earth or loose stones, some kind of apron must be interposed to break the force of the waste water falling over, otherwise it will eventually undermine the foundation and destroy the stability of the dam. When only required to protect the bottom and foundation, it will be best to make it flat upon the bottom, by placing long timbers across the stream, and covering these by cross timbers or strong planks pinned or spiked on, lengthwise of the stream. Unless this last covering runs back under the dam, it will be necessary to extend it up along the breast of the dam, at least far enough to prevent the water from dashing back under, and disturbing the foundation. On a small stream, not



Fig. 7: The downstream beam fits under the sill for stabilization at Garner's Mill. (SCIAA photo)

subject to great floods, this apron need not be the whole width of the channel, but on large streams that are subject to great freshets, it is best of have the waste wier (*sic*) as wide as possible, as the extra width allows the increased quantity of water to pass over with less perpendicular rise."

This type of mill dam construction would have been absolutely required given the sandy soils of Fort Jackson, and it also would have been very cost-efficient for the area because of the abundant supply of timber. As evident in the intact remains, this type of mill dam has good structural integrity allowing it to last for many years. As stated by Leffel (p. 129):

"Upon either a mud, sand, or gravel bottom, the description of dam presented in this chapter (on frame dams with sheet piling) will be found, it is believed, a satisfactory one in all respects; and although not so economical in cost as some which



Fig. 6: Girder pocket on sill at Garner's Mill dam. (SCIAA photo)

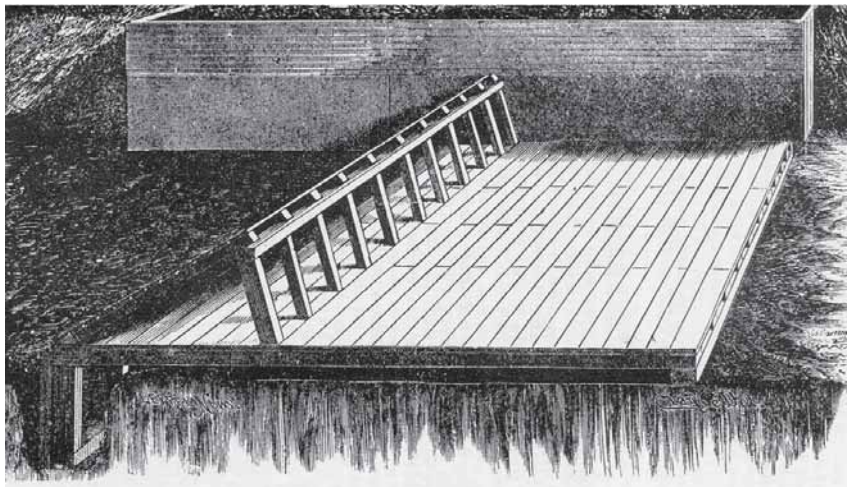


Fig. 8: Frame dam with sheet piling: upstream to the left. (SCIAA drawing)

have been previously illustrated, it still does not compare unfavorably with other plans, for the locality in which it was built. The best evidence of its merits is the fact that it has proved to be reliable where other methods of construction had signally failed."

In addition to the timber dam, the remains of an earthen dam are also present at Garner's Mill. Consisting of a large, linear embankment, the earthen dam runs from the timber dam south across the Colonel's Creek floodplain; it is approximately two meters high and eight meters wide at its base, and it extends approximately 65 meters from its origin, at which point the earthen dam is breached. The breach is approximately 12 meters wide. Within the breach, two parallel rows of vertical planks protrude from the floodplain muck. The purpose of these planks in the breach is unknown; they may form a stable core for the entire embankment or they may relate to the breach itself. Regardless, the earthen dam reappears on the northeastern side of the breach and continues to the edge of Colonel's Creek.

Beyond documenting the dam itself, an effort to better understand the layout of structures associated with Garner's Mill was also undertaken. To this end, shovel testing and metal detecting were conducted on a broad, level landform above and immediately adjacent to the timber dam remains. The results were somewhat disappointing. Structures were clearly present on the landform at some point in time, as evidenced by the 30+ historic artifacts recovered by shovel testing and the

more than 80 square nails recovered by metal detecting. The artifacts that could be dated clearly indicate an early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century occupation, but no clustering or other patterning could be discerned from the location of the recovered materials so the placement of individual buildings can not be inferred.

Site 38RD536/620 represents an early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century mill constructed by Presley Garner. Garner's Mill was in operation for at least 30 or so years, and potentially operated from before 1820 until nearly the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Fort Jackson takes its stewardship role very seriously, and as part of that role continues to protect the Garner's Mill site from inadvertent disturbances. Given the function of small mills in the early economy of the region, it is important that these sites be protected. The mill was a center of rural, agricultural life in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Although small operations, rural mills provided a means for the small-scale farmer to participate in the market economy by converting crops into a valuable commodity.

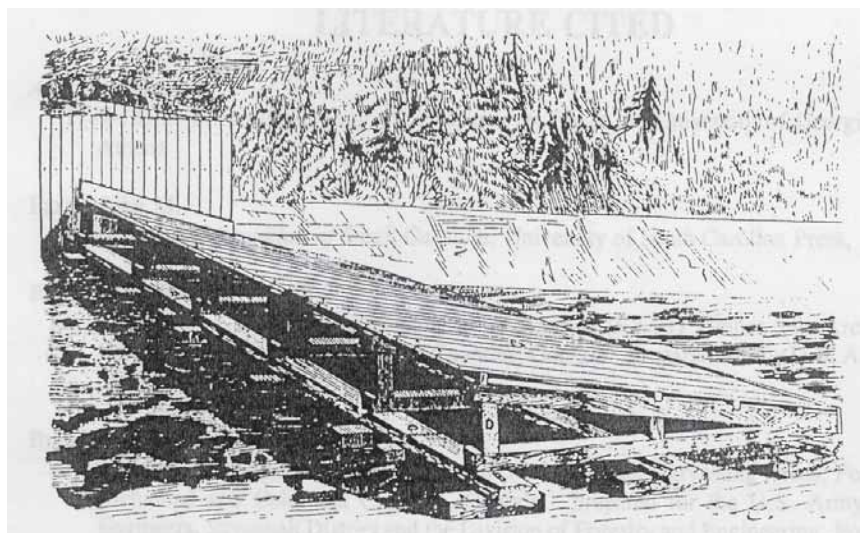


Fig. 9: An example of the type of inclined structure present at Garner's Mill dam: upstream to the right. (SCIAA drawing)



# Research

## Coastal Shell Midden Research

By Chester DePratter

Two years ago, I decided to initiate a long-term research project involving coastal shell middens. This work was intended as a continuation and extension of work that I had done in Georgia coastal marshes before I moved to South Carolina in 1984. In the past two years I have worked in several areas of the coast on a variety of different projects.

The first major coastal work took place in winter, 2004 [*Legacy* 9 (1/2): 18]. That survey produced information on a cluster of 16 clam shell middens in the small marsh between Litchfield Beach and the mainland in Georgetown County. Those sites have now been mapped and tested, and I am working on obtaining basal radiocarbon dates for as many of the middens as I can. So

far I have obtained seven radiocarbon dates ranging between roughly A.D. 500 and A.D. 1,000. Four more samples have been submitted.

As a part of this clamshell midden study, I have been traveling to the Litchfield marsh to collect samples of live clams monthly for the past two years. The growth patterns of these clams are being studied by Dr. Douglas Jones and Irvy Quitmyer of the Florida Museum of Natural History [*Legacy* 9 (3):12-13]. This work will ultimately allow estimates for the season(s) of the year during which each of the middens was occupied. Preliminary results indicate that the samples analyzed to date suggest that the middens were occupied seasonally in the late

spring. Doug Jones, Irvy Quitmyer, and I presented a paper on this work in November 2006 at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Little Rock, Arkansas.

I am also working on a survey of the extensive marshes located to the east of St. Helena Island in Beaufort County, South Carolina. This project, done in conjunction with local resident Gibbes McDowell, is intended to provide information on the development of these marshes over the past 4,000 to 5,000 years. This involves new survey, collection of data from previous archaeological work, and collaboration with a geologist who has interests similar to mine. This geologist, Dr. Frank Stapor of Tennessee Tech University, and I made a trip to the coast in October to collect soil samples for Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dating. These samples are currently being processed. Taken in conjunction with dates derived from

prehistoric pottery collections and radiocarbon samples, these OSL dates should help in determining the depositional dates for the hammocks and beach ridges located in the marshes.

Early in October 2006, I visited the Spanish Mount Shell Mound on Edisto Island. What was once a huge shell midden has been reduced to a small remnant by erosion in the past several decades. Working through David Jones, SC Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism archaeologist,



Dr. Frank Stapor kneeling beside OSL sampling station, Old Island, Beaufort County. (SCIAA photo by Chester DePratter)



Michael Stoner mapping the Joe Mix site, Beaufort County. (SCIAA photo by Chester DePratter)

I obtained permission to do some work on this important site. In November, Jim Legg, Stan South, and I mapped the site and recorded a detailed profile of the exposed shoreline face of the midden. We took numerous carbon samples from the exposed profile with the intention of getting a series of dates on the various occupational zones mapped within this Thoms Creek period (c. 2,000-1,000 B.C.) midden. I recently obtained funds through the Archaeological Research Trust (ART)

that will allow me to submit 10 of these samples for dating. The resulting 10 dates will allow tracking of the rate of accumulation of this midden as well as provide increased accuracy in the dating of this and other Thoms Creek period occupations. This work will have application in the St. Helena marshes and elsewhere along the coast where Thoms Creek and contemporary sites with Stallings fiber-tempered pottery and located in close proximity to one another.

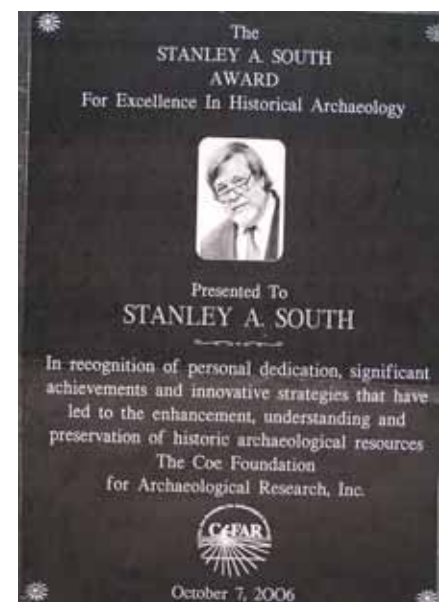
I will continue this marsh-related research as funds become available. Work to be conducted in the near future includes mapping, testing, and dating more clamshell middens in Georgetown County, and additional survey in the St. Helena marshes in Beaufort County. Frank Stapor and I will also be taking another series of OSL samples in January 2007, in an effort to further refine our understanding of shoreline development and sea level change along the coast.

### Stan South Keynote at Joffre Lanning Coe Lecture Series

On October 2006, Stan South was the keynote speaker in Raleigh, North Carolina, for the newly created Joffre Lanning Coe Lecture Series. The series is sponsored by The Coe Foundation for Archaeological Research, Inc., in collaboration with the North Carolina Museum of History, the Division of State Historic Sites and Properties, and the North Carolina Museum of Natural Science. Stan's talk "Treasures from the Past: The Early Historical Archaeology of North Carolina," was accompanied by slides of archaeology he carried out on 17 of North Carolina's historic sites between 1955 and

1969. The talk was well received by more than 300 persons interested in historical archaeology.

The Coe Foundation has also established "The Stanley A. South Award for Excellence in Historical Archaeology," and he was presented with the first award. In addition, North Carolina Governor Mike Easley presented Stan with that state's highest civilian award, "The Old North State Award," for dedication and service beyond expectation and excellence to the Great State of North Carolina, on behalf of the citizens of this State.





# Maritime Research Division

## A Survey for Lucas Vazquez de Ayllon's Lost Capitana

By Christopher F. Amer

"Here we go." Carl Naylor's matter-of-fact tone belied his concern for the safety of the survey crew riding the 25-foot C-Hawk and in the much smaller McKee following astern. We were in the final two days of the

"advised" us that it was not to be. While the route through the shoals seemed tricky coming out of the river, the return looked to be impossible as we viewed the continuous line of foaming water.

Carl pointed the bow towards where the "channel" should be and...

Four hundred and eighty years ago, the crew and passengers aboard six small (by modern standards) sailing craft nearing Winyah Bay must surely

several prominent positions in the colony as auditor, judge for His Majesty in the Royal Court and Chancellery, knight of the Order of Santiago, and member of the Royal Council of Hispaniola. Based in Puerto Plata, de Ayllon also invested heavily in sugar plantations, gold mines, and slaves. Licensed in the slave trade in 1521, de Ayllon along with a business associate, Sancho Ortiz de Urrutia, initiated two expeditions to acquire slaves from the Bahamas.

In the spring of 1521, pilots Francisco Gordillo and Pedro de Quejo set out on separate slaving expeditions for their respective employers, de Ayllon and de Urrutia. However, after coming up empty handed of slaves, they joined forces at Andros, and sailed north and west in their caravels to search for slaves in what is now the Southeast United States. Making landfall on June 24, 1521, at a river they named Jordan (Santee River), they laid claim to the land. There they traded with the Native Americans who greeted them on the beach, and explored the near coast before relocating their vessels to a better anchorage three leagues along the coast (Winyah Bay). After two weeks of trading, they enticed 60 natives onboard through false pretenses and made their way back to Hispaniola, losing one caravel along the way.

Later that year, de Ayllon traveled to Spain to ask King Charles V to arbitrate a dispute over the slaves. There, he convinced the monarch that the land from which they had acquired the slaves had great potential and that he alone had



Fig. 1: Maritime Research Division boats crossing the treacherous entrance shoals of the North Santee River. (SCIAA photo)

groundtruthing phase of our 2006 six-week-survey for a 16th-century Spanish vessel that was lost during its approach to Winyah Bay in 1526. The effects of Hurricane Gordon that passed South Carolina some 1,000 miles offshore were being felt along the state's coastline by five-foot swells and variable wind and wave conditions. Our daily route to the open ocean and our survey area off South Island was via the North Santee River. And its mouth was guarded by an almost continuous phalanx of shoals with one narrow six-foot-deep passage to allow a boat to pass. We had ventured out of the river mouth to try to eke one final dive day out of the project before returning to Columbia. However, with conditions deteriorating en route to the dive sites five miles up the coast near Winyah Bay, the sea

have viewed a similar sight with some considerable trepidation. After all, without the benefit of motors and the other trappings of our modern culture and having only wind and sail to power their vessels, they would get no second chance if the pilot chose unwisely. On August 9, 1526, the pilot of the lead ship made just such an error, costing them their Capitana on the shoals and foreshadowing the failure of the Spanish settlement effort. The enterprise, led by Lucas Vazquez de Ayllon, a lawyer and resident of Havana, was an attempt by the Spanish to establish the first European settlement in North America.

The idea for the expedition had settled upon De Ayllon several years earlier. He arrived in Hispaniola from Spain in 1502 and took up



the financial resources and capability to settle the new land. He also maintained a fiction that the region explored on the 1521 voyage lay at 37 degrees N. (around the Chesapeake), the same latitude as Andalusia, not 33 degrees 30 minutes as recorded by the pilots Gordillo and Quejo. On June 12, 1523, de Ayllon was granted a patent to settle the new land as "the king's agent for the new venture." To satisfy the obligations of the royal patent, in 1525 de Ayllon sponsored a second expedition to gather data upon which the crown could formulate policies for the annexation of the new land into the Spanish Empire. Quejo sailed from Hispaniola in the spring of 1525 with two caravels and 60 men. Making landfall at Rio de la Cruz (Savannah River), he made his way along the coast to Winyah Bay. Following directions given to him by de Ayllon, Quejo then explored the coastline from the Chesapeake Bay

down to North Florida, before returning to Hispaniola with some Indian interpreters onboard.

During the following year, de Ayllon purchased six ships for a third voyage, which he would lead. These included three naos, two caravels (one possibly a brigantine), and a patache. De Ayllon designated the *Chorruca*, one of the naos, the *Capitana*, or lead vessel of the fleet. He brought together nearly 600

persons, including crew, doctors, black slaves, clergymen, surgeons and other men, women, and children to make the trip, as well as nearly 100 horses, sheep, pigs, and cattle. Additionally, he amassed the necessary supplies needed to initially sustain the settlers while they established a settlement in their new home. This included 4,000 gallons of olive oil, 1,000 bushels of corn, and 6,000 pounds of bread.

By mid-July 1526, the expedition was assembled in Puerto Plata harbor and set outbound for the

arrival, the Native American translators bolted and de Ayllon decided that the land, which was composed mostly of acidic sands, was not suitable for colonization. He had the colonists build a boat (*La Gavarra*) to replace the lost *Capitana*, while three groups explored the coast northeast and southwest for a more fruitful location to establish a colony.

In September, the men that remained fit took the horses and livestock overland southwest along the coast, while the women, children, and those colonists that were ill

sailed south in the six vessels. The two groups met up at Rio Seco (Sapelo Inlet) and established a town they called San Miguel de Gualdape. The loss of the supplies on the *Capitana* seriously effected their survival. They arrived too late in the year to plant crops and disease was dropping the colonists like flies. De Ayllon



Fig. 2: Southeastern Coast of North America from "Map of the World," by Juan Vespucci, 1526. From, *A New Andalusia and a Way to the Orient* (page 24), by Dr. Paul E. Hoffman.

River Jordan. On August 9, the lookouts sighted Cabo San Roman (North Island), but while attempting to navigate the shoals, possibly during a storm, the *Capitana* was wrecked. While de Ayllon, passengers and crew escaped unscathed, the ship and supplies were lost. This was a disaster for the expedition, as the *Capitana* carried many of the supplies needed to set up the colony. Soon after their

died and the ensuing anarchy and social unrest led to the abandonment of the colony in late fall. In all, of the nearly 600 hopeful colonists that departed Puerto Plata five months earlier, some 150 wretched souls abandoned the New World and headed for home leaving the locations of the settlement and shipwreck a mystery for later scholars to ponder.



Fig. 3: Carl Naylor and Richard Lawrence prepare to deploy the magnetometer sensor. (SCIAA photo)

In 2005, the staff of SCIAA's Maritime Research Division (MRD-SCIAA) in collaboration with Coastal Carolina University's Department of Marine Science (MSCI-CCU), initiated a survey to locate the remains of the lost *Capitana*. The significance of actually discovering the wreck and its contents cannot be overstated. The wreck itself is the earliest documented shipwreck in North America, while the cargo contained many of the items necessary to establish a settlement in the wilderness. The question is where is the wreck? One researcher in the 1950s speculated through historical research that the vessel's remains should lie at the entrance to the Cape Fear River, while subsequent research placed it near Winyah Bay. The Chavez Rutter, a 1526 set of sailing directions made by pilots who navigated the southeast coast of the New World during the first quarter of the 16th century, placed the River Jordan at modern day Santee River and Cabo San Roman on North Island

at the entrance to Winyah Bay. These locations were later confirmed in a rutter of 1609.

Over the 480 years since the *Capitana* was lost, the shorelines in South Carolina characteristically have migrated from tens to 100s of meters landward. However,

scientists studying the historical coastal locations of the north side of the Winyah Bay entrance have determined that its position has migrated over three kilometers south since that time, halted only by the building of stone jetties in the late 19th century and subsequent annual channel dredging. The southern boundary of the harbor has not been studied with respect to shoreline position during that time period. However, this collaborative research project, is attempting to

rectify this paucity of data by interfacing historic coastal zone paleo reconstructions south of the Bay with the archaeological survey. Using a variety of scientific techniques, including ground penetrating radar and luminescence dating, MSCI-CCU scientists, Drs. Scott Harris and Eric

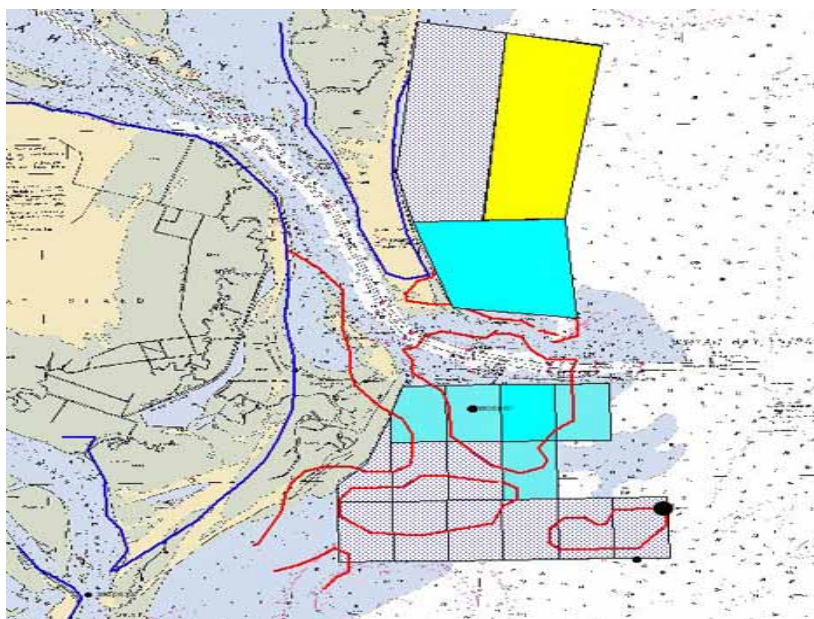


Fig. 4: Map of the primary project area. Stippled blocks are the areas surveyed in 2005 and 2006. Solid blocks are areas to be surveyed in 2007. (SCIAA photo)





Fig. 5: Dr. Scott Harris returns to the surface after a dive. (SCIAA photo)

Wright, hope to establish a paleogeographic reconstruction of historical Winyah Bay entrances at approximately 100-year increments, providing ancient harbor shorelines and extrapolated shoal positions to help guide the placement of survey priority areas. Until funding is secured for the geological work, the archaeological survey is guided by reference to historic charts and other documents which suggest that, over time, the locations of many of the shoals off Winyah Bay have remained fairly stable and that, prior to jetty construction, the main channel into the Bay ran due south.

### 2005/2006 Field Season Results

The project has already realized two field seasons of archaeological survey using contemporary Spanish documents and historic navigation charts to guide our search areas. During a brief August 2005 survey and a more extensive July / August 2006 field season, the MRD-SCIAA, using an Archaeological Research Trust grant awarded in 2005, surveyed approximately 27.25 square

kilometers (10.5 square miles) of the estimated 104 square kilometers (40 square miles) of priority areas encompassing the approaches to the bay and within Winyah Bay proper. While the 2005 survey concentrated on the region off North Island, the 2006 fieldwork focused on a region of historic shoals guarding the pre-19th

century southern approach into the Bay. This included a one-square-

kilometer (0.39-square-mile) survey block off the North Santee River in which a retired shrimper from McClellenville reported recovering an 18th-century Spanish olive jar. Additionally, this year we groundtruthed and identified the sources of six of the most promising magnetic anomalies offshore and six sites within Winyah Bay.

Between September 12 and 22, 2006, the staff of the MRD-SCIAA, along with volunteers from the Charleston Aquarium, Georgia Institute of Technology, Coastal Carolina University, and the North Carolina Underwater Archaeology office, returned to the Winyah Bay area to identify the sources of the more promising magnetic anomalies recorded during the one-month magnetic survey of the shoals and

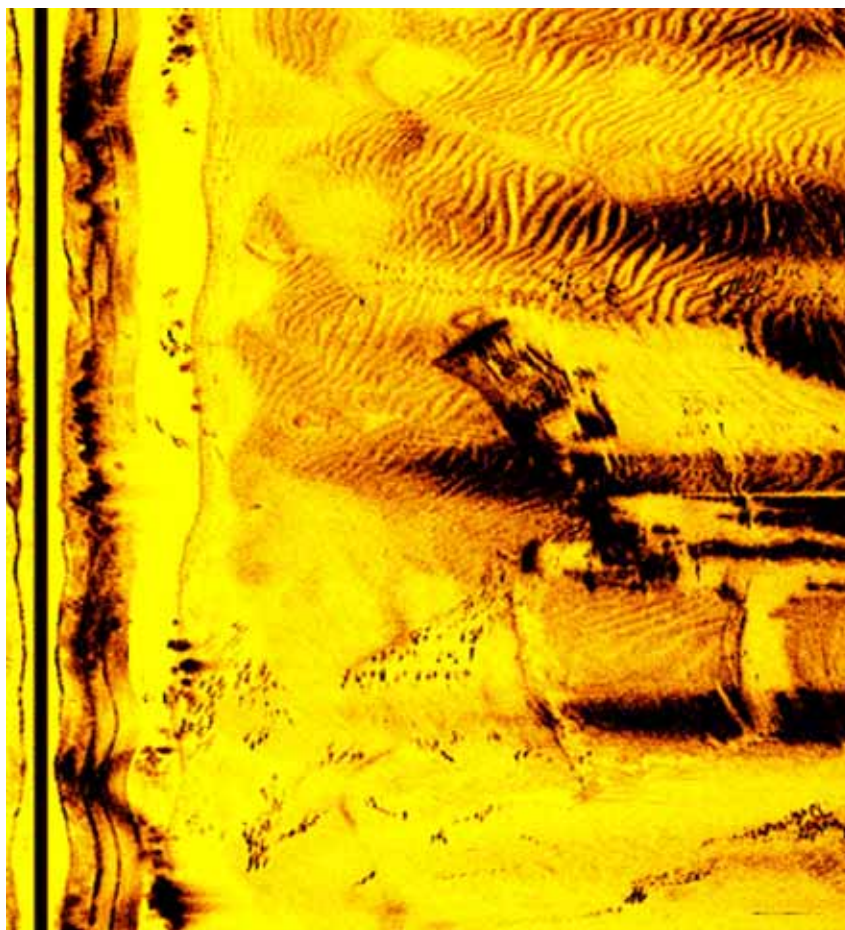


Fig. 6: Side-scan sonar image of a shipwreck located during the 2006 survey. The wreck components are the dark rectilinear objects to the right of the image amid the sand ripples. (SCIAA photo)





Fig. 7: Matt Mimms (right) operates the ADAP III navigation computer while his Dad, Bob, (left) looks on from the deck. Bob Mimms will become a new ART Board Member in February. (SCIAA photo)

entrance to Winyah Bay in July and August. For three days at the start and two days at the end of the groundtruthing phase, inclement sea conditions, due to two hurricanes which passed some 1,000 miles east of Winyah Bay, prevented work outside the estuary. However, these conditions provided the MRD with an opportunity to conduct a remote sensing survey for the blockade runner, *Queen of the Waves*, apparently located in the sheltered waters of the North Santee River delta. The survey demonstrated that the wreck of the blockade runner does not lie at, or near, the location indicated in the State Site Files. The "hurricane days" also allowed us adequate time to assess six magnetic anomalies located in Winyah Bay along the shorelines of North and South islands. These forays into the black, rapid-moving waters of the Bay brought to light mooring blocks, crab traps, and an assortment of

modern debris, but nothing historic, much less of 16th century origin.

The bulk of the groundtruthing phase was spent investigating magnetic anomalies on the shoals south of the historic entrance to Winyah Bay. There, we investigated six anomalies that showed promising signatures. Each site location was first investigated using side-scan sonar to determine if any cultural objects protruded from the seafloor, and if so, if the objects matched magnetic signatures. Then two divers would investigate the objects showing above the bottom, or if none were visible, locate and investigate the source of the magnetic signature using a hand-held magnetometer and probe. If the source was buried, the divers would use a water induction dredge to expose the anomaly and its features would be identified, usually by feel in the turbid waters off the Bay.

Unfortunately, nothing of a 16th century vintage appeared in the test

excavation holes we dug in the seafloor. However, we did identify two probable shipwrecks of a younger antiquity, perhaps 19th or early 20th century. One of these may have been the blockade runner, *Sir Robert Peel*, known to be lost on the shoals. The second site is almost certainly a steamship, with the remains of two boilers visible to the touch, if not to the eye. Other finds included buried unidentified iron

objects, an iron box-like object, a six-foot-long admiralty type anchor with a broken shank and ring missing (which probably explains why it was buried in the seafloor rather than still on a vessel), a length of tow cable, and a towing bitt, which projected from the sandy seafloor like a fire hydrant.

With the return of inclement marine conditions from the effects of Hurricane Helene towards the close of our second week, we conducted a side-scan sonar survey of the shoreline along South Island within the Bay. Using the sonar, we were able to identify the remains of several submerged docks and clusters of wooden piles, vestiges of the Bay's historic past. One of these docks shows up on NOAA charts of the Bay prior to 1929, but disappears off the charts after that.

Currently, we are compiling and organizing the plethora of data amassed during the 2005/2006 field seasons and entering it into our

Geographical Information System to analyze the results. Additional archival research has revealed several 19th century historic charts and maps that offer positions for historic submerged resources, including the Civil War era steamer *Osceola*, previously believed to have been wrecked at a different location, docks from the period, and a tantalizing notation on an 1855 chart that shows a "Wreck" on the 1855 shoreline of South Island, now buried beneath the sand dunes more than a kilometer from the ocean. With renewed funding from the Archaeological Research Trust in 2006, the team will

continue the survey this year, hopefully locating the remains of the earliest shipwreck in North America. The success of many archaeology projects in the Palmetto State is due, in no small part, to the diligence of volunteers and project supporters. This is no less the case with this project. The author and staff of the MRD-SCIAA wish to thank the following persons for their assistance during the diving phase of the survey: Arnold Postell, Dive Safety Officer for the South Carolina Aquarium, and his two Aquarium volunteers, Jay and Ted; Dr. Scott Harris and Steve Luff from Coastal

Carolina University; and Dr. Paul Work from the Georgia Institute of Technology. Thanks go to the Archaeological Research Trust Board of Trustees for their support. Last, but by no means least, our great appreciation goes to Bob Mimms, who provided sumptuous seafood dinners gratis to the members of the survey team (and guests) at his Litchfield Beach Fish House Restaurant and his son, Matt, who braved contrary seas to spend a day surveying with us.

Oh, and as to whether we made it back to safety unscathed...what do you think?

## Integrating the Southeastern's Spanish Legacy into the Educational Curriculum

By James Spirek

An invitation to speak at a seminar about the Spanish presence in South Carolina and along the southeastern coast of the United States brought Drs. Stanley South, Chester DePratter, and myself to Atlanta in late December. The "Seminar on the Integration of Spanish Identity in Georgia: A Model for Peace Education" brought together researchers and educators to discuss the rich historical archaeological record of the Spanish presence in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. The main purpose of the event was to strategize ways in which to incorporate this information into Georgia's educational curriculum. Arranged by Dr. Robert DeVillar, director of the Center for Hispanic Studies at Kennesaw State University, and Dr. Dennis Blanton, curator of Native American Archaeology at Fernbank Museum of Natural History, the symposium also included several distinguished colleagues from Seville, Spain: Isabel Simó Rodríguez, a paleographer and the director of the General Archives of the Indies, Julian Ruiz Rivera, a specialist in American history, and Fernando de Amores Carredano, a specialist in pre-history to discuss means of mutual collaboration and assistance. Spain's Ministry of Education and Science funded the seminar.

The two-day seminar featured Dr. John Worth, researcher at the Randall Research Center, Florida, speaking about the Spanish missionary system from the 16<sup>th</sup> century until its collapse under pressure from British colonial sponsored slave raids in the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century. I presented on the Maritime Research Division's recent work on searching for the capitana shipwreck associated with the Lucas Vazquez de Ayllon expedition to colonize along the southeastern coast in 1526 [see Ayllon article in this issue], and on our work researching the French corsair, *Le Prince*, and its predatory relationship with Spain's New World empire. Dr. DePratter spoke about the

ongoing archaeological work in Santa Elena, while Dr. South reflected on the past 25 years of his and Chester's work at the one time Spanish capital of *La Florida*. Dr. Blanton talked about his recent work in locating a Spanish mission site on the lower Ocmulgee River in Georgia. A discussion then ensued with our Spanish colleagues on potential avenues of mutual research and educational initiatives.

The following day focused on bringing together various representatives of the Georgia educational system to learn about and devise strategies to incorporate the Spanish historical presence into the state's elementary, middle, and high school, as well as college curriculum. Additionally, as one educator noted, this information will help the growing population of Hispanics in Georgia, as well as throughout the region, to realize the past Spanish contributions to the heritage of the southeast, and in turn

help to connect them to their new homeland. In South Carolina, promoting the public educational component of the work at Santa Elena has always been a high priority. For a number of years, Drs. South and DePratter have facilitated field trips for interested school groups to visit the site while excavations are underway. Additionally, a popular text, *Archaeology at Santa Elena: Doorway to the Past*, discussing the findings of the Spanish experience on Parris Island, is geared towards a general audience. The discussions about promoting educational values of the historical Spanish presence in Georgia is applicable to South Carolina. We intend to continue and contribute to this initiative discussing our mutual historical past and its educational value with our colleagues from the neighboring state.



Participants of the seminar, including SCIAA researchers Jim Spirek, Chester DePratter, and Stan South, front and left, respectively. (Photo courtesy of Kennesaw State University)

# Archaeological Research Trust

## SCIAA Researchers Funded by ART in 2007

By Nena Powell Rice

On November 17, 2006, the Board of Trustees of the Archaeological Research Trust made decisions to fund five SCIAA researchers for the year 2007-2008. A total of \$30,000 was given.

### **Survey for Lucas Vazquez de Allyon's Lost Capitana Research Project**

Christopher Amer received \$6,200 to continue the archaeological survey to locate and to identify the remains of a 16<sup>th</sup>-century supply ship that wrecked off Winyah Bay in 1526. The first attempt by Europeans to colonize North America was led by Lucas Vazquez de Allyon in 1526. Allyon's attempt to establish a colony at Winyah Bay failed in part due to the loss

of their supplies when the Capitana of the fleet, believed to be the *Chorruca*, was lost while approaching the Bay. The intended result of the project is to locate the remains of the *Chorruca*.

### **Specialized Analysis at the Robertson Farm Site (38GR1 and 38PN35) in Greenville and Pickens County, South Carolina**

Tommy Charles, Christopher Ohm Clement, and Terry A. Ferguson

received \$12,600 to conduct additional archaeological work at 38GR1 and 38PN35, both multi-component sites located at the confluence of the South Saluda and Oolenoy Rivers. Currently identified components at the sites include Mississippian through at least the Middle Archaic, while a feature of possible Early Archaic origin was recently encountered 40-50 centimeters below the Middle Archaic strata at 38PN35. This award



Spanish Mount site in the summer of 1973. (SCIAA photo)

will fund specialized analysis at each site, including radiocarbon dates and botanical analysis.

### **Spanish Mount Shell Midden, Edisto Island, South Carolina**

Chester DePratter received \$3,200 to work at the Spanish Mount Shell Midden on Edisto Island. One of the long-term research problems that remain unanswered in South Carolina has to do with the relative dating of Stallings and Thoms Creek

phase sites and the relationship between the peoples who made these two very different types of pottery. The Spanish Mount site is an important shell midden at Edisto Island State Park. Excavations by Donald Sutherland in 1973 revealed that 93% of the pottery found there was Thoms Creek and the remaining 7% was Stallings. The research at Spanish Mount will involve recording the profile of the midden in great detail and map the various

occupational episodes recorded in its layering. Radiocarbon samples will be selected from the earliest occupations. Once processed these dates will provide the best ever understanding of the occupational sequence of a single Thoms Creek midden. With this baseline information in hand, other Thoms

Creek and Stallings sites will be investigated to determine their ages and to determine which ones were occupied simultaneously and which ones were earlier or later than their neighboring middens.

### **Big Picture Perspective on the Earliest South Carolinians**

J. Christopher Gillam received \$2,000 for primary fieldwork to record private collections and site locations during the late Pleistocene and early



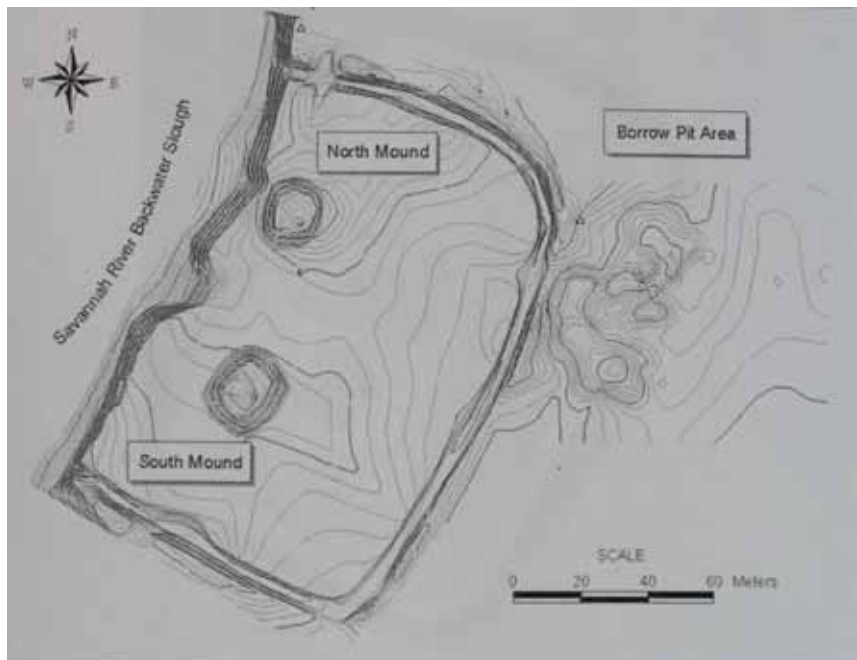
Holocene in Uruguay with Rafael Suarez, National Archaeological Commission in Montevideo. Chris will continue to collaborate with his colleagues in Argentina, Uruguay, and the Russian Far East by supplementing funding from other sources. Anyone interested in assisting Chris in this important research, please contact Chris Gillam at [gillam@sc.edu](mailto:gillam@sc.edu).



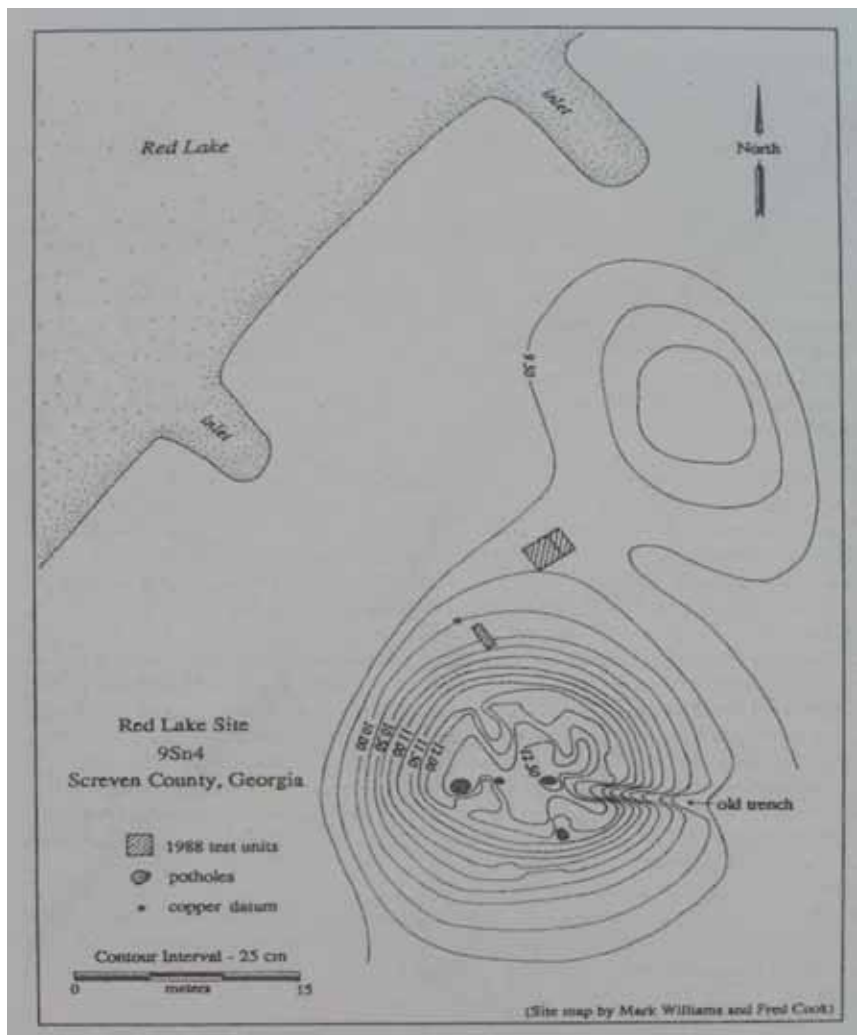
Basalt quarry on the Parana River, Argentina. (SCIAA photo for Christopher Gillam)

### Community Structure at Mississippian Mound Towns

Adam King received \$6,000 to support a project whose focus is exploring the structure of the communities built at two mound towns on the Savannah River. This project is part of a larger on-going research program to explore the Mississippian occupation in the middle Savannah River valley in South Carolina and Georgia. One of the key issues that has arisen from work in the area centers on understanding the nature of the political relationship between two closely located mound towns—Lawton (38AL11) and Red Lake (9SC4). In this project, Adam's research team will augment existing shovel test data with remote sensing data to more clearly reconstruct the community structure of these two towns. The data will contribute to the larger effort to understand their political relationship.



Plan map of Lawton Mound (38AL11). (SCIAA drawing)



Plan map of Red Lake site (9SC4). (SCIAA drawing)

# Archaeological Research Trust Board Activities in 2006

By Nena Powell Rice

2006 was a great year for the Archaeological Research Trust Board of Trustees. The board meets four times a year in different areas around the state in conjunction with SCIAA archaeological projects in progress. These projects give the board the opportunity to meet the staff and allow the board to see the fieldwork being conducted first hand. We also combine these meetings with archaeological educational activities, tours, and provide opportunities to meet the local community with social gatherings planned in historical settings.

On February 17-18, 2006, we held the meeting in Columbia in conjunction with the 32<sup>nd</sup> Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, with the opportunity to meet Dr. Lawrence Babits, premier archaeologist on military and plantation archaeology from East Carolina University. The board meeting was held on Friday during lunch at the McCutcheon House on the Horseshoe of USC. After the meeting, we attended a public lecture by Dr. Babits and a reception at my home that evening. On Saturday, the ART Board had the opportunity to attend the full-day conference and learn about current archaeological research being conducted in South Carolina.

On May 11-12, 2006, ART Board Member Walter Wilkinson in the Pawleys Island area graciously hosted the ART Board. On Thursday evening, we met at Inlet Point at South Litchfield with a catered dinner by Bob Mimms and a lecture on the Search for Lucas Vazquez de Allyon's Supply Ship, *Chorruca*, in Winyah Bay. SCIAA State Underwater Archaeologist

Christopher Amer and Scott Harris and Eric Wright, geologists from Coastal Carolina University, gave a lecture on the recent search for the de Ayllon wreck. Many members of the local community were able to join our group. On Friday, past board member, Doc Lachicotte, graciously hosted the board at Caledonia Country Club and Plantation.

Following the meeting, I arranged for a catered picnic lunch on a boat for a tour of Winyah Bay including North Inlet. The geologists accompanied our tour and explained the shoreline deviations since the 1520s.

On August 17-18, 2006, the ART Board met in Spartanburg, South Carolina, and it was hosted by Dr. Terry A. Ferguson, archaeologist/geologist at Wofford College. On Thursday evening, we had a private dinner in the Marriott/Renaissance Hotel in downtown Spartanburg with a power point presentation by Dr. Ferguson on the Pacolat River Heritage Preserve soapstone quarries and rock art sites that were the subject of a field trip after the board meeting the next day. On Friday, the board met on the campus of Wofford College with a catered lunch. After lunch, SCIAA archaeologist Tommy Charles and Terry Ferguson led us to the preserve.

On November 16-17, 2006, the ART Board met in Beaufort and Parris Island, South Carolina. On Thursday evening, we gathered for dinner at the historic Beaufort Inn hosted by Board Members Bill Sullivan and Bill Behan. SCIAA archaeologist Chester DePratter gave a presentation on the importance of long-term research projects such as SCIAA's work at Santa Elena. On Friday, the board met at the

Traditions Club on Parris Island. Following lunch, we had a tour of the new exhibit on Santa Elena at the Parris Island Museum and a tour of the pottery kiln on the site of Santa Elena where Chester DePratter had been working during the previous two months.

At the November board meeting, a change in officers occurred and old and new members were voted to the board. Two members, Estelle Frierson and Esther Shirley, rotated off the board. We thank them for their service during the past several years. Russell Burns will remain on the board, and David G. Hodges will become Past Chair in 2007-2008, Vice-Chair William A. Behan will become Chair in 2007-2008, Edward Kendall will become Vice-Chair in 2007-2008, and I will remain as Secretary. Board members who will remain on the board are Priscilla Harrison Beale, David Brown, SCIAA Director Thorne Compton, Lindsay Crawford, Antony C. Harper, SCIAA State Archaeologist Jonathan Leader, Ira Miller, Francis Neuffer, Charles Peery, William Sullivan, and Walter Wilkinson. Two new members were voted onto the board. They are George Bell from Greenville and Lep Boyd from Georgetown. We welcome these two members, and thank them for their interest. Bob Mimms from Pawleys Island attended the November meeting and has expressed an interest in joining the board in February 2007. All past board members are technically honorary members of the ART Board. We thank all officers and board members for their dedication in support of archaeological fieldwork and research by SCIAA archaeologists.

# Office of State Archaeologist

## Site File Digitizing Project Nears Completion: Carmen Beard Joins the State Archaeology Office (OSA)

By Jonathan Leader

The South Carolina State Site File Digitization project is all but complete. The unique software program developed in conjunction with ESRI of Charlotte, North Carolina, has been produced, debugged, and is in process of being placed on the University of South Carolina servers. The capabilities of the program, which have resulted in the production of the most interactive site file in the United States to date, were demonstrated live at the Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists meeting held December 8, 2006. In attendance were archaeologists, city planners, engineers, federal agency representatives, the military, and others who will be benefited by our advance. The program will be installed, running and in use by the community by the end of March 2007. Final population of all the attribute fields that make up the database may take a little longer, but the most important elements will be available at that time.

There will be a more detailed discussion of the program in the next *Legacy* to bring our readership up to speed on capabilities and how to access the new database.

Running a program of this complexity and size requires significant oversight and staff time. The Office of the State Archaeologist is very pleased to announce that we have hired Carmen Beard as our full time permanent GIS analyst. Carmen

Beard's qualifications and background are very strong.

Originally from the western part of North Carolina, Carmen Beard pursued her undergraduate degree in anthropology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Upon completion of her B.A. in May of 1993, she began working in the Human Resources Department at



Carmen Beard at SCIAA. (SCIAA photo by Jonathan Leader)

UNC as the coordinator for the university's Shared Leave Program. She transferred to the UNC School of Social Work where she used the computer skills she had learned building and maintaining the Shared Leave Program database and worked as a computer programmer on the various research projects conducted by the Social Work faculty.

After nine years of employment with UNC Chapel Hill, Carmen returned to being a student as she pursued her Masters in Information Science at UNC's School of

Information and Library Science.

During this time, Carmen was employed in the UNC Emergency Medicine Department as a computer programmer and GIS coordinator for the North Carolina Emergency Department Database (NCEDD) research project. The NCEDD project uses electronic information gathered from patients being seen in North

Carolina's hospital emergency departments to monitor possible disease outbreaks, such as an influenza epidemic, or illnesses related to a bio-terrorism outbreak. Carmen worked with NCEDD until graduating from UNC in 2004 with a Master of Science in Information Science.

Carmen then moved to England to continue her studies in Information Science with a concentration on using computer technology in the field of Archaeology. To this end, Carmen pursued a Master of Science in

Archaeological Information Systems in the Archaeology Department at the University of York. As part of the degree requirements, Carmen completed an internship working with the Archaeology Department's Information Technology staff. The work primarily involved digitizing archaeological site data for use in a GIS and experimenting with ways to make the information available via the Internet to allow researchers access to the research findings. Carmen completed her MSc in AIS in September 2005.



# Public Lecture and 33rd Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, February 16-17, 2007

By Nena Powell Rice

On Friday, February 16, Dr. Christopher DeCorse, Historical Archaeologist in the Anthropology Department in the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University, will give a public lecture in the Belk Auditorium located in the basement floor of the Darla Moore School of Business, Room 005 at 3:30 PM. This lecture will be geared for a general audience. The title of this lecture is, "Yes, but is it History? Reflections on Historical Archaeology." Co-sponsors of this public lecture are SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, African Studies Program, The Walker Institute of International and Area Studies, Department of Anthropology, Department of Geography, The Institute for Southern Studies, and The Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Inc. This lecture is free and open to the public.

The 33rd Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology is sponsored by the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Inc. (ASSC) and will be held on Saturday, February 17, 2007 in Gambrell Hall Auditorium from 9 AM to 5 PM. Christopher Judge is the Program Chair for the South Carolina current research session, which will be held in the morning. Michael Stoner is the Program Chair for the South Carolina/Caribbean Connection papers, which will be held in the afternoon. Lunch will be on your own. There will not be a banquet this year. Instead, there will be an oyster roast and lowcountry boil following the conference to be held at Saluda Shoals Environmental Interpretive Center, 20 minutes from downtown from 6-10 PM. Dr. Christopher DeCorse will be the keynote speaker this year. His lecture will begin at 3:30 PM in Gambrell Hall

Auditorium. His lecture will be geared to a more professional/serious amateur audience. The title of his lecture is "Making Connections: West Africa, the Carolinas, and the African Diaspora." The Awards Ceremony and a short Business Meeting will follow his lecture. If you want to nominate anyone for an award this year, please contact Nena Powell Rice at [nrice@sc.edu](mailto:nrice@sc.edu) or (803) 777-8170. You may contact Christopher Judge at [judgec@gwm.sc.edu](mailto:judgec@gwm.sc.edu) or (803) 313-7445 and Michael Stoner at [arch1dude@hotmail.com](mailto:arch1dude@hotmail.com) or (803) 777-8170 if you want to give a paper. Please go to: [www.assc.net](http://www.assc.net).

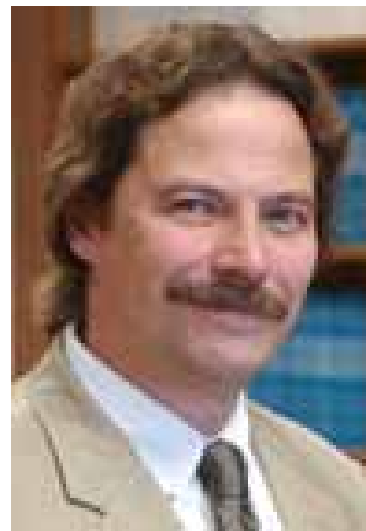
Registration for the conference is \$10 (\$5/students/seniors) and the oyster roast and lowcountry boil is \$20. PRE-REGISTRATION FOR THE EVENING SUPPER IS REQUIRED and the deadline for reservations is Tuesday, February 13, 2007. Please make checks payable to: Archaeological Society of South Carolina (ASSC) and send to: Nena Powell Rice, Treasurer, SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, 1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, SC 29208.

## Biography of Dr. Christopher DeCorse

Dr. Christopher DeCorse is a historical archaeologist with research interests in culture contact and change, material culture studies, and general anthropology. He has excavated at sites in the United States and the Caribbean, but his primary area of research has been in the archaeology, ethnohistory, and ethnography of sub-Saharan Africa. He is interested in how archaeology can help us understand the transformations that occurred in Africa

during the period of the Atlantic trade. His field experience includes sites in the Gambia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Sierra Leone, Senegal, and Togo. However, his most recent archaeological research has focused on the African settlement at Elmina, Ghana, the site of the first and largest European trade post established in sub-Saharan Africa.

His principal publications include the *Record of the Past: An introduction to Physical Anthropology and Archaeology* (Prentice Hall 2000), *Anthropology: A Global Perspective*, co-authored with Raymond Scupin (4th edition, Prentice Hall 2001), *West Africa during the Atlantic Slave Trade: Archaeological Perspectives*, edited (Leicester University Press 2001), and *An Archaeology of Elmina: Africans and Europeans on the Gold Coast* (Smithsonian Institution Press 2001).



Christopher DeCorse

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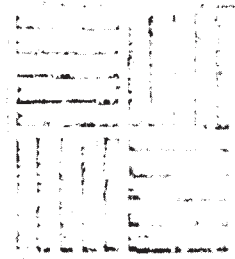
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